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Docket Control Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85008

October 25, 2004

Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

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Subject: Responsive/ClarifyingTestimony of Arizona Cogeneration Association.

Docket No.E-01345A-03-0437

Dear Sir or Madam:

Attached is the Testimony for the Arizona Cogeneration Association. If you have any questions please call me on the number listed below.

Sincerely:

William J. Murphy P.E.

Vice President of the DEAA.

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RESPONSIVE/CLARIFYING TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. MURPHY

On behalf of the Arizona Cogeneration Association, DBA Distributed Energy Association of Arizona (DEAA)

Docket No. E-01345A-03-0437

October 25, 2004

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RESPONSIVE/CLARIFYING TESTIMONY 1 2 3 4 DID YOU DISCOVER ANY TESTIMONY THAT ADDRESSED 5 YOUR CONCERNS ABOUT THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF 6 NATURAL GAS INFLUENCED COSTS OF ELECTRICITY VOICED 7 IN YOUR TESTIMONY? 8 9 One Company witness showed understanding of the major economic 10 change in that have occurred in the last 13 years. Mr. Robinson 11 discussed the impact of natural gas on generation costs. (P.3 lines 2 thru 12 13 22) 14 "As the Company explained in detail in the PSA proceeding (Docket No. 15 E01345a-02-0403) and in the rebuttal Testimony filed by myself and 16 Mr. Ewen in this proceeding, APS is increasingly dependant on natural 17 gas, both to run its own generating facilities and through its rapidly 18 increasing dependence on purchased power, which is predominately 19 gas-fired. For example, as we explained in the Rebuttal Testimony, 20 between 2991 (the year following the Company's last full blown general 21 rate case) and 2005, APS' energy needs from natural gas will have gone 22 from 9% to approximately 28%. As a result, gas and purchased power 23 will constitute 56% of the Company's total fuel and purchased power 24 expenses by 2005, the first full year for which the proposed PSA will be 25 effective. And fuel and purchased power expense will have gone from 26 constituting 33% of all APS operating expenses in 1991 to almost 50% 27 in 2005. 28 29 At the same time that APS is becoming more dependant on natural gas 30 and purchased power, prices for both have become more volatile. As 31 explained in my Rebuttal Testimony and in the Rebuttal Testimony of 32 Mr. Ewen, for example the average price for delivery at the San Juan 33 Basin has ranged from \$1.40 per MMBTU to \$10.61 per MMBTU since 34 1998. At the Social Border, the gas price has ranged from \$1.40 per 35 MMBTU to \$59.42 per MMBTU during the same time frame. Both 36 APS' increasing dependence on natural gas and increasing volatity of 37 natural gas prices clearly require......" 38

39

1 Mr. Robinson goes on to recommend the plan to transfer 90% of these 2 increased costs and risks to the customer, by means of the Power Supply 3 Adjustment (PSA).

I would like to call your attention to this fact. The existing rates referred to by Mr. Robinson – were approved by the ACC in the "Company's last full blown general rate case" in 1990.

In 1990 the cost of natural gas was very low and the percentage of natural gas included in the total fuel mix was very low. At that time natural gas was not an issue, with the result that rates did not focus on natural gas' influence on customers rates. The rate designs that were approved by the ACC in 1990 are still in effect today. But there was no PSA. The Settlement Rates proposed do not begin to address today's natural gas influence on customers rates, worse, the PSA has the effect of transferring 90% of these costs to customers in a manner that masks the impact of these increasing costs. Even if natural gas prices do not rise or decline slightly, the influence of the gas costs will rise because almost all of future growth will be met with gas turbines.

 But this transfer of costs to the customers won't be done in such a way that customers will recognize and easily respond with lower energy use. No, these increased costs will be converted to prices that will be sprayed like paint over all kWh. A small increase for all customers.

The attached graph of APS Load curve (Exhibit WJM-2) attempts to present in a visual manner the future impact of these increased gas costs on customers.

What the curve illustrates is that by next year almost all incremental energy used at almost every hour will be provided by natural gas. The most expensive of this energy is needed on the "critical peak". These prices of this summer peak easily exceed the 2¢/kWh that is in the current base.

This energy will cost the company over 5¢/kWh+, but this customer will only pay 2¢/kWh with the remainder being spread (like paint?) over all other customer's bills who did not cause these costs!

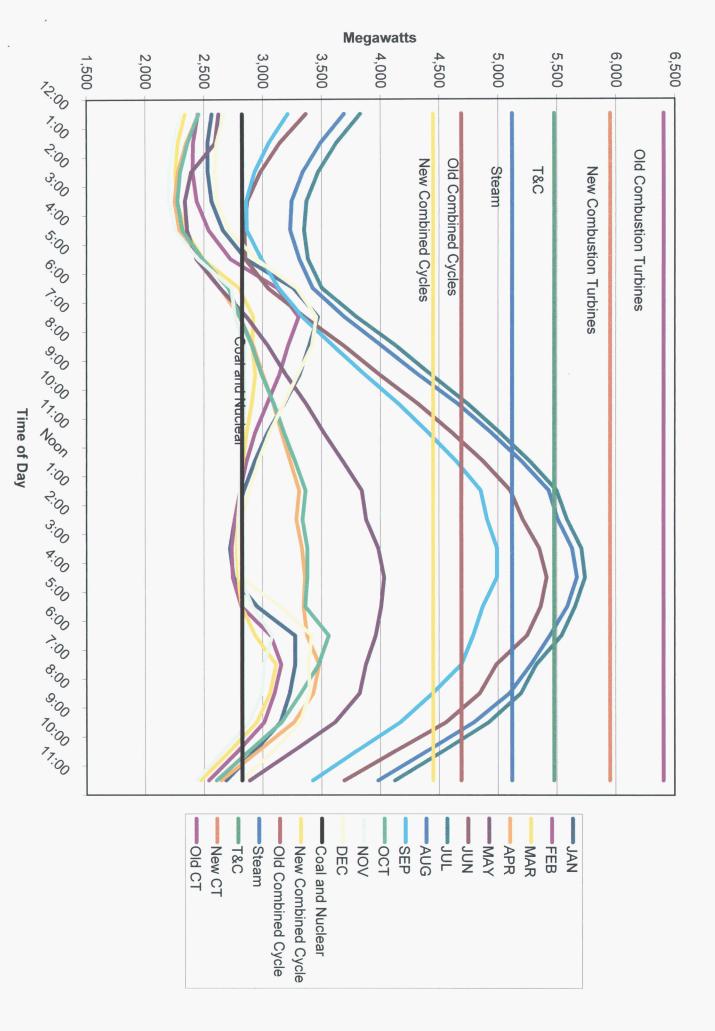
This is one of the issues that we believe should be corrected – the need to communicate these high on-peak costs to the customers with prices so they can understand and react.

1	
2	
3	WHY IS THE DESIGN OF RATE E-32 OF SUCH GREAT INTEREST
4	TO THE ARIZONA COGENERATION ASSOCIATION?
5	
6	Rate E-32 is the key element in almost all rates that are available for
7	General Service customers who would choose to generate all or a
8	portion of their own electricity utilizing renewable and other methods of
9	self-generation.
10	This includes E-32R, Frozen E-51, and E-52, which include this complex
11	rate as a major part of the charges the customer faces.
12	
13	
14	WHY WAS THE RATE DESIGN OF E-32 CHANGED AS A RESULT
15	OF APS PROPOSALS AND THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT?
16	
17	As I stated in my Original Testimony the "expanding block" in the
18	existing rate is in my experience, not well understood by most
19	customers. The existing "expanding block" is established in the rate is
20	as follows:
21	
22	SUMMER - "\$0.10201 per kWh for the next 100 kWh per kW over 5"
23	
24	I do not believe most GS customers do not understand the difference
25	between kW and kWh. Obviously they will struggle wit a charge that
26	includes both together.
27	
28	Now the Settlement Agreement on page 23, paragraph 121 we quote:
29	": Schedule E-32 has been modified in an effort to simplify the design, to
30	make it more cost based, and to smooth out the rate"
31	
32	The Company and some interveners have echoed the claim the
33	Settlement rate is simpler.
34	
35	Of all of APS rates that we know of there is only one rate (E-32) that
36	includes an "expanding block". I believe that this "expanding block" is
37	complex and very difficult to understand. These 2 new "expanding
38	blocks" in the new Settlement rates will effects all GS customers over 20
39	kW (bigger than a Starbucks)
40	

1	Settlement E-32 Summer - 1 st 200 kWh/kW \$0.07938								
2	- Over 200 kWh/kW \$ 0.04175								
<i>3</i>	- Over 200 kW II/kW								
5									
6	Unfortunately the changes in the Settlement include doubling the								
7	number of expanding blocks.								
8 9	Also the Settlement rates include 3 steps in the Demand charges vs. 1								
10	step in the existing rates.								
11 12 13 14	Additionally, the Customer charge goes from a simple \$12.50/month to 2 different charges - \$0.575/day - or \$1.134/day. If the customer is trying to calculate his own bill (some try!) he/she will have to know the								
15 16	number of days in the billing cycle. (Clue there are 30.416666 days in an average month)								
17									
18 19 20 21 22 23	To assist in determining the relative simplicity (complexity?) of the existing vs. the Settlement E-32 we have included Excel worksheet, (Exhibit WJM-3) titled "simpler" that compares the existing E-32 with the 2 new Settlement E-32 versions (The under 20 kW, and the over 20kW)								
24 25 26 27 28	WHY ARE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT THE DESIGN OF E-32 AND E32R, AREN'T THERE OTHER RATES THAT CAN BE USED BY CUSTOMERS WHO WANT TO GENERATE THEIR OWN ELECTRICITY?								
29 30 31 32 33 34	Yes, there are other rates: E-32R, E-51, & E-52. The rate design philosophy that is in E-32 rate discussed above is also utilized as a key pricing mechanism in these other rates(E-32R, E-51, & E-52). Customers who want to generate their own electricity must have fair Partial Requirement Rates (PRR) to make DG economic.								
36 37 38	DID YOU AGREE WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH THE STAFF WITNESS JOHNSON CHARACTERIZED THE POSITION OF OUR ORGANIZATION WITH REGARD TO RATE DESIGN?								

1	Mr. Johnson in his testimony on p.4 line 12 stated the "it is my
2	understanding that the ACA believes that certain rate structures
3	contained within the agreement do not encourage distributed
4	generation."
5	
6	Our position is that the proposed Settlement rates actually, and actively
7	discourage distributed generation.
8	
9	DO YOU AGREE WITH MR JOHNSON'S COMMENTS THAT THE
10	ACA HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS ITS ISSUES AND
11	HAVE THEM CONSIDEREED.
12	
13	Yes, as Mr. Johnson stated on p. 4, lines 17 &18, the ACA's positions
14	were seriously considered by the Staff.
15	But, most interveners' response reminded us of an observation by
16	Upton Sinclair:
17	"It is difficult to get a man to understand something when his salary
18	depends on his not understanding it"
19	WITH THE WORLD AND THE COLUMN TO WOULD TOO WELL
20	WERE YOU SATISFIED BY THE SOLUTION TO YOUR ISSUES
21	THAT WERE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT?
22	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
23	As mentioned by Mr. Johnson on p.4 lines 23 thru 26, Section XVII of
24	the Proposed Settlement does include a proposed workshops, and, "if
25	necessary, the workshops may be followed by rulemaking".
26 27	Our experience with ACC/APS distributed generation workshops is that
28	those who want fair and objective PRR have been overwhelmed and
29	discourage by efforts of those who oppose any significant amount of DG.
30	discourage by chorts of those who oppose any significant amount of Do.
31	We previously entered into the workshops with the belief that the best
32	arguments would prevail. What we learned is that perseverance in
33	holding and advocating positions by professional advocates can
34	overcome unpaid volunteers.
35	What we want is the Commission to intercede and establish ground
36	rules and a schedule for workshops, hold hearings, and then establish
37	firm rules on this important issue.

2005 Monthly Average Load Curve (3.5% growth) with Dispatch Order



SIMPLIFIED REVIEW OF THE COMPLEXITY OF E-32 RATES SUMMER PRICES ONLY SHOWN

Exhibit WJM-3

Plus complexity added by voltage discounts	\$0.0	1ST BLOCK EXPANDING 200kWh/kW	OVER 20 kW	SETTLEMENT E-32	\$0.09892	UNDER 20 Kw 1ST BLOCK 1st 5,000 kM	SETTLEMENT E-32		1ST B 1st 25 EXISTING E-32	
nts	\$0.07938	NDING Ih/kW				1ST BLOCK 1st 5,000 kWh			1ST BLOCK 1st 2500 kWh	
	\$0.04175	2ND BLOCK EXPANDING OVER 200kWh/kW			\$0.04711	2ND BLOCK over 5,000 kWh		0.10201	2ND BLOCK EXPANDING 100kWh/kW	ENERGY
	NONE	3RD BLOCK			NONE	3RD BLOCK		\$0.06989	3RD BLOCK next 42,000 kWh	
	NONE	4TH BLOCK			NONE	4TH BLOCK		\$0.04403	4TH BLOCK all additional	
CUSTOMER SERVICE DEMAND CHARGE Self-contained meter (Over 5 kW) \$0.575 /day Instrimented rated meter \$1.134 /day NEXT 400kW \$2.87				CUSTOMER SERVICE Self-contained meter \$0.575 /day		\$12.50	CUSTOMER SERVICE	CUSTOMER SERVICE		
OVER 500 KW	FIRST 100KW	DEMAND CHARGE (Over 5 kW)			NONE	DEMAND CHARGE (Over 5 kW)		\$1.70	DEMAND CHARGE (Over 5 kW)	DEMAND
\$2.8// \$2.877	\$7.722						# 1			

Plus complexity added by customer choice issues